

ARTIFICIAL RESPIRATION EXPLAINED. By Frank Eve, M.D., F.R.C.P.
E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. Price 3s.

This little book is intended primarily for first-aiders. It gives a clear account of the physiology of respiration, with a timely reminder that in this function the circulation plays as important a part as the lungs. All the methods of artificial respiration are described, including the author's rocking method. The book is full of interest for the experienced first-aiders, but presents too many choices of method to do other than confuse the novice. It should be read by all who attempt to teach first-aid. The delicate literary tribute to the diaphragm, and the excellent illustrations, make the book pleasant to read and easy to understand.

R. W. M. S.

A MANUAL OF TUBERCULOSIS: CLINICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE.
By E. Asworth Underwood, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H. E. & S. Livingstone
Ltd. Price 15s.

Of late years, text-books on tuberculosis have increasingly stressed the social, economic, and statistical aspects of the disease: and this book, written by one who is a Medical Officer of Health and a Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society, is no exception to the above generalisation. "Social medicine," states the author (p. 486), "in all its aspects, has, perhaps, greater scope for its functions in the management of tuberculosis than in that of any other disease."

It is essential that, in future, the student should be taught to regard the patient suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis as part of a great national problem, and not as an isolated case, demonstrating certain classical physical signs in the chest, but, in the present state of our knowledge, these signs cannot be jettisoned. To these signs Dr. Underwood devotes only five pages out of five hundred; and, in his preface, he "makes no apology for reducing to a minimum observations on the physical diagnosis of chest conditions, which are more easily studied from standard works on the subject."

In our great teaching hospitals, it is scarcely feasible at the moment entirely to abandon the stethoscope, as recent discussions have suggested, and to rely on X-ray diagnosis in chest diseases. The two methods of examination should be complementary.

Dr. Underwood has reproduced many excellent radiographs of pulmonary tuberculosis, accompanied by diagrams. It might be suggested that these diagrams should be accompanied by the signs illustrating the presence of abnormal types of breathing and of adventitia, so that students might correlate physical signs with X-ray appearances.

The chapter on allergy and immunity devotes overmuch space to a description of the various tuberculin tests. The author does not come to a definite conclusion on the subject, but quotes the American view that "these two phenomena develop at approximately the same time, on parallel lines, after a first injection, but that they are really independent."

One might question some of the author's statements on the clinical side. For example (p. 84), it is stated: "Hæmoptysis in a female may be merely a method of casting out blood at the menstrual period—a type of vicarious menstruation." Surely the correct explanation is that the amenorrhœa is due to the general debility and anæmia caused by pulmonary tuberculosis, and that the hæmoptysis is coincidental but definitely tubercular in origin.

Again (p. 296), it is stated: "The diagnosis should be established by demonstration of the tubercle bacillus in the cerebro-spinal fluid. Sugar is absent" whereas one's experience is that tubercle bacilli are not always found, and glucose is reduced in the cerebro-spinal fluid in tubercular meningitis. In future editions, the chapter on Administrative Measures might, with advantage, include a synopsis of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Act (Northern Ireland) 1945, with its power to require "contacts" to be medically examined, and the power given to a court of summary jurisdiction to remove a person infected with pulmonary tuberculosis to hospital (Part iii, clauses 15 and 16).

The chapters on Domiciliary Management, Disinfection, Post-Sanatorium Regime, and the Tuberculosis Dispensary are clear and lucid, and will be of value not only to the practitioner but also to the tuberculosis visitor.

It is noteworthy that the book does not contain any reference to the question of pregnancy in pulmonary tuberculosis, and the word "pregnancy" does not appear in the index. It has been

suggested that the proposed central sanatorium for Northern Ireland should contain a pavilion for the special care and treatment of pregnant tuberculous women.

It is remarkable that the great group of dust-hazard diseases are only mentioned, with a few lines of description, among "other diseases of the lungs." Increasing attention has been paid in the last twenty-five years to the diseases caused by free silica (silicosis) and combined silica (asbestosis), and pulmonary tuberculosis is often associated with these pneumoconioses. The chapters on Epidemiology, Social Medicine, and Tuberculosis and War, are of great interest. There are admirable summaries of the Ministry of Health Memorandum 266/T with regard to treatment allowances, of various rehabilitation schemes, and of the factors which are held to be responsible for the increase of tuberculosis in war-time.

The book is beautifully produced by Messrs. Livingstone: the type is clear, the illustrations good, there is a useful summary at the end of each chapter, and a glossary and bibliography are appended.

S. I. T.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF REGIONAL ANATOMY. By E. B. Jamieson, M.D.

Pp. 320. Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. Sixth Edition. 75s.

THIS book contains in one volume coloured plates which were originally published in seven sections, covering respectively the central nerve system, the head and neck, abdomen, pelvis, thorax, and the upper and lower limbs. It covers the greater part of human anatomy in coloured diagrams. Details are labelled, but no descriptive matter is included. It is a very suitable book for revision of anatomy, particularly by those who have the visual type of memory. The C.N.S. is covered by fifty-one plates, but the sympathetic nervous system is omitted altogether, except for one plate of the cervical part. The drawings are clear and easy to follow. Some of the colours, particularly the blues, are probably rather strong. Otherwise the diagrams and the general production of the book are a credit to the author, artists, and publisher.

J. S. L.

RESEARCH IN MEDICINE AND OTHER ADDRESSES. By Sir Thomas

Lewis. H. K. Lewis & Co. Ltd. Second Edition. Pp. 102. 5s.

THIS slim volume contains six addresses originally published between the years 1920 and 1944. The first deals with the Relation of Physiology to Medicine, and the last on Medical Education, while the intermediate papers all deal with various aspects of Clinical Science. Throughout the series there is the demand for a closer liaison between physiology and medicine and for better provision for research, particularly in the teaching hospitals. It is unnecessary to say that the author's writing was always clear, logical, and sometimes in the best sense provocative. His death last year robbed British medicine of one of its greatest figures since Harvey, whose great tradition he adorned and perpetuated.

TEXTBOOK OF MEDICAL TREATMENT. Edited by Professor D. M. Dunlop,

Professor L. S. P. Davidson, and Professor J. W. McNea. Fourth Edition.

Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone Ltd. Pp. 923. 30s.

THE appearance of a fourth edition, the first having appeared in 1939, is a tribute to the deserved popularity of this text-book. Its authors admit that this is a difficult period in which to write authoritatively on therapeutics: so many new drugs have appeared, but their full range of usefulness, their optimum dosage, and their ultimate results are, in many cases, as yet unproven.

One noteworthy feature of the book is that the articles are admirably balanced, and their length is usually proportional to the importance of the subject discussed; and the thirty contributors have achieved a praiseworthy equality in clear and well-expressed prose. The print is pleasant and the format is attractive. There is certainly no better text-book on treatment in the English language.